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ABSTRACT

During 1974, the Rural Manpower Service provided a comprehensive program of service to all agricultural workers and employers in both rural and urban areas. This program was accomplished through employer relations and applicant registration programs, placement services, promotion of training programs, counseling and testing programs, collection and dissemination of labor market information, and promotion of other services offered by the Louisiana Department of Employment Security. The Rural Manpower Service also assisted the unemployed, underemployed and disadvantaged citizen to gain meaningful employment through its Human Resource Programs. Also during 1974 the Rural Manpower Service continued its program of service to agricultural and food processing migrant workers. This service included programs to assist migrants in training for new skills or up-grading their present skills and upon completion of training assist migrants to find permanent employment. This 1974 annual report presents data on the economic developments, employment and unemployment trends, services for rural people, programs and activities for farmworkers, community development and public relations activities, farm placement operations, day-haul activities at points operated by the Employment Security agency, composition of interstate farm migrant groups, and interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities. (NQ)

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LOUISIANA

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

MA 5-79

1974

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ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT
MA 5-79

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PART I

ANNUAL SUMMARY

MA 5-79

YEAR 1974

STATE Louisiana

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

PART I. ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING, MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

PLANNING

During calendar year 1974 the Louisiana Department of Employment Security through its Rural Manpower Service provided a comprehensive program of service to all rural elements of Louisiana. This program also provided a complete range of service to all agricultural workers and employers in both rural and urban areas.

The above program of service was accomplished by an aggressive employer relations program, a determined applicant registration program, placement services, promotion of training programs, counseling and testing programs, collection and dissemination of labor market information, and promotion of all other services offered by the Louisiana Agency.

Plans were also made in 1974 to continue promotion of the Agency's Human Resource Programs. This phase of the program was carried out by the Rural Manpower Service through its efforts to assist the unemployed, under employed and disadvantaged citizen to gain meaningful employment.

Also during 1974 the Rural Manpower Service continued its program of service to agricultural and food processing migrant workers. This service included programs to assist migrants in training for new skills or up-grading their present skills and upon completion of training assist migrants to find permanent employment.

In implementing the above programs of service to the rural population it was determined that in order to reach the rural segment it would be necessary to go out in the rural areas where the services were to be performed. This was accomplished by encouraging area office managers to set up temporary offices in rural areas. As a result of the cooperation between the area office managers and the Rural Manpower Service a great degree of success was recorded in 1974. This will be more fully explained in the section of this report entitled Services for Rural People.

As in past years, agriculture continued to play a major role in Louisiana's Rural economy and because of this, plans in 1974 had to include a large percentage of rural staff time to service agricultural workers and employers. This program included a well planned agricultural employer visitation program and the recruitment, referral and placement of agricultural applicants. This phase of the RMS program is explained more fully in the section of this report entitled Rural Manpower Programs and Activities for Farm Workers.

As a result of excellent planning by the Louisiana Agency in 1974, some 67,331 new and renewed applications were processed on rural applicants. Of this number approximately 33,504 applicants were classified as poor while 33,827 were classified as non-poor. Some 9,[illegible] applications were received from veterans and 32,731 were members of m[illegible]rity groups.

As a result of Rural Manpower Service efforts approximately 16,697 individuals were placed in permanent or part time jobs and 2,246 individuals were placed in training programs.

Also in 1974 approximately 2,017 visits were made to agricultural employers which resulted in the Agency filling some 29,525 job openings. As a result of this effort all agricultural employers were able to meet their labor demands and harvest their crops with a minimum amount of delay and almost entirely with Louisiana labor.

To assist agricultural migrants who elected to remain in the migrant stream, the Louisiana Department of Employment Security continued its participation in the Interstate Clearance Program by assisting 117 agricultural and food processing migrant workers obtain farm jobs in the states of Connecticut, Florida, and Maryland, and seasonal food processing jobs in Wisconsin. This will be explained more fully in the section of the report entitled Annual Rural Manpower Report, Interstate Seasonal Agricultural Clearance Activities.

The overall 1974 accomplishments of the Rural Manpower Service in filling some 42,400 rural job openings in agricultural and rural nonagricultural industries were realistic and as a result plans for 1975 include increased participation in all phases of the rural program.

An organization chart denoting lines of responsibility for operations of the Rural Manpower Program appears on Page i of the attachment section of this report.

MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

Representatives of Rural Manpower Service participated in numerous meetings and conferences during 1974.

1. Louisiana Strawberry Advertising and Development Commission. This meeting was held January 30, 1974, at Hammond, Louisiana for the purpose of discussing promotion of Louisiana strawberries for the coming season and the labor situation. Mr. Mark Cavell, Assistant Chief of Rural Manpower Service, attended this meeting and discussed labor availability for the coming season.

2. National Rural Manpower Service Workshop. This important workshop was held in New Orleans on March 12-14, 1974. Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service and Mr. Mark Cavell, Assistant Chief, represented Louisiana at this workshop. Because of court litigation and the Secretary's 13 Points, extensive subject matter was covered in the workshops dealing with the underlying prinicple of providing equity of access to rural people. Two important controls covered in the workshops were the Monitor/Advocate system and the Self-Appraisal system.

3. On March 20th 1974, Mr. Mark Cavell attended a meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana concerning the Veterans Produce Farmers' Training Program. This pilot program is intended to train some 30 to 40 veterans in skills of produce and nursery farming.

4. Annual Sugar Cane Price-Wage Hearing conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at Houma, Louisiana, May 20, 1974. This hearing was attended by Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service, Mr. Percy A. Brignac, Labor Market Analyst III and Mrs. Johnell DeVillier, Steno III.

5. Inter-Regional Rural Manpower Service Meeting.
This meeting, held June 11-14, 1974, at Des Moines, Iowa, was a follow-up meeting to the National Rural Manpower Service Workshop conducted in New Orleans in March. Mr. Mark Cavell attended this meeting.

6. On June 26, 1974, Mr. T. J. Ray attended a meeting at Houston University dealing with the High School Equivalency Program.

7. On August 8-9, 1974, a technical assistance conference on farm-worker programs, authorized by Title III, Section 303 of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was held in Dallas, Texas. This conference dealt principally with CETA Title III funding for seasonal and migrant farm workers. Mr. T. J. Ray attended.

8. At the request of the Jennings, Louisiana, Association of Commerce Mr. Cavell and Mr. Brignac attended a luncheon on October 17, 1974. Mr. Cavell discussed unemployment in the town of Jennings and Jefferson Davis Parish.

Rural Manpower Service representatives from the local area offices were very active during the year as members of many parish Rural Manpower Development Committees and civic organizations. Monthly meetings were attended on a regular basis. Also informal meetings were held with County and ASCS Agents, Parish Police Juries and other local, State, and Federal agencies. Close relations were maintained with the Welfare offices in order to get as many Food Stamp applicants as possible into the labor force in rural areas. VFW and American Legion meetings were attended to explain our programs and offer assistance to veterans.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

IMPACT OF RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

According to the Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry, New Industrial Developments in Louisiana during 1974 were represented by acquisition of 54 new plants and the expansion of some 283 existing plants.

These combined new and expanded industries accounted for some 10,000 new jobs on a permanent basis. During construction of the new and expanded facilities some 16,000 workers were employed.

The majority of the new jobs created were in the petrochemical field. Other categories included such industries as lumber, food processing and manufacturing. A majority of the jobs required some degree of skill.

While all the above new and expanded industries were not in rural areas, workers from rural areas were affected. Because of the proximity of the rural areas to these industries many rural job applicants were employed. This resulted in placing a heavier burden on rural areas already taxed to the utmost in providing sufficient skilled labor in existing rural industries.

However, in 1974, most rural labor demands were met and, to our knowledge, no handicap was experienced by any industry in fullfilling their labor demands. In some cases the employer had to accept job applicants with lesser skills than those desired but with a modern training program most of the applicants were able to develop the necessary skills in order to adequately perform the jobs for which they were hired. In many instances, the Louisiana Department of Employment Security, through one of the many different training programs, assisted the employers in seeking out and training adequate workers to meet their needs.

As denoted above, Louisiana's economy continues to grow both in urban and rural areas. As a result of this growing economy it is anticipated that demands for workers in all occupational categories will increase not only in 1974 but throughout the last quarter of this century. This is particularly true in the Southern portion of the state where gas and oil is so in abundance and in light of the current energy crisis and the reluctance of other states to develop their own oil and gas potentials.

As in past years the rural parishes (counties) in Louisiana continued to actively campaign for new industries. This was accomplished through cooperative efforts of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security, Department of Commerce and Industry, and the individual parish Rural Development Committees working through the State Rural Development Committee. The combined efforts resulted in some twenty-nine (29) new industries locating their operations in rural areas and the creation of some 5,700 new jobs. These industries included manufacturing, petrochemical, mining, food processing, and lumber, etc. Job skills in these industries included all degrees of skills and knowledge.

During 1974, Louisiana's Rural communities continued in their efforts to attract new industries. In thirteen (13) of the rural parishes citizen action groups were formed to identify manpower related problems and make recommendations for their solution.

In addition to the above a total of eleven labor surveys were made, with the assistance of the State Rural Development committee, to attract small industries to rural areas. These efforts are of a long range nature and are expected to produce results within the next year or two.

Also in their efforts to attract new industries, rural communities were aware of the needs to provide, in addition to an adequate labor force, recreational facilities, housing, fire protection, transportation and many other desirable services. In many rural areas of the state these programs of improvements have already been completed or are in various stages of completion. It is believed that these improvements will serve as a selling point in attracting new industries.

IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE ON THE STATE'S ECONOMY

As in past years, Louisiana's economy depended to a great extent on agriculture and agricultural products.

In 1974, according to latest statistics released by the United States Department of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, the value of principal crops totaled one billion two hundred two million dollars ($1,202,000,000.00). This is some 51.3 percent over the 794,574,000 million dollars ($794,574,000) reported for 1973.

In 1974, the prices received for all crops except rice was up from 1973. Sugar cane replaced rice as the most productive crop in Louisiana, followed by soybean, rice, and cotton. These four (4) crops accounted for 93 percent of the principal crop value in Louisiana during 1974.

In 1974, the principal crops grown in Louisiana accounted for 3,950,000 acres or a 10 percent increase in acreage over 1973. The largest increase experienced by any one crop was soybeans with an increase of approximately 180,000 acres. Soybeans were followed by cotton with an increase of 95,000 acres and rice with an increase of 53,000 acres.

The following is a summary of crop acreage and production:

SOYBEANS---Production of soybeans in 1974, at 44.9 million bushels, is 29 percent more than in 1973. The crop is valued at $343,000,000, 56 percent more than last year. Average price per bushel was $7.65 in 1974--$1.98 higher than in 1973. Acreage harvested for beans at 1,760,000 acres was 11 percent more than last year and yield per acre was up 3.5 bushels.

RICE---Production of rough rice in 1974 was 24.7 million hundredweight, 16 percent above the previous year. Of th s total, 67 percent was medium grain rice and 33 percent was long grain. Yield per acre is indicated at 3,673 pounds, 222 pounds more than last year. Acreage is set at 673,000 acres--53,000 more than in 1973. The 1974 crop value of $260 million is 9 percent less than in 1973. The average price of $10.50 per hunderedweight was $2.90 less than the previous year.

SUGARCANE---Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed, at 7.1 million net tons, is 2 percent more than last year. Cane ground for sugar is estimated at 6.6 million net tons. Yield per acre was 21.0 tons compared with 20.6 tons in 1973. Acreage harvested was down 1,000 acres. This year's crop is valued at $364,000,000.00, excluding government payments, which is almost 4 times more than the 1973 crop value.

COTTON---This year's cotton production is placed at 570,000 bales, 9 percent more than last year. Acreage for harvest, at 615,000 acres, was 18 percent more than in 1973. Yield of lint per acre, at 445 pounds, is 36 pounds less than last year. Value of the crop, including seed, is $154,000,000.00, compared with the 1973 crop value of $113,000,000.00.

SWEET POTATOES---The 1974 sweet potato crop at 3.9 million hundredweight is 30 percent more than in 1973. Acreage harvested at 35,000 acres is up 2,000 from last year. Yield per acre is 110 hundredweight, 22 percent more than last year. Total production is valued at $21.9 million, or approximately $3 million more than last year. Average price to growers was $5.70 per hundredweight, up 75¢ from 1973.

HAY---Production of all hay at 752,000 tons is 1 percent more than was harvested in 1973. Acres of hay cut totaled 355,000, 1 percent less than last year. Total value of all hay produced was $30,000,000, 20 percent more than in 1973.

CORN---Production for grain at 3.7 million bushels is 35 percent more than in 1973. Yield per acre averaged 51 bushels, up 9 bushels from 1973. Acreage harvested at 72,000 acres is 11 percent more than in 1973. Value of grain production is estimated at $12.1 million, 89 percent more than last year.

PECANS---The 1974 pecan crop at 4 million pounds is the smallest crop since 1929. About 63 percent of this year's crop, or 2.5 million pounds, was comprised of native or seedling pecans. Total crop value is estimated at $2.1 million, compared with $11.8 million last year.

A table showing acreage, yield, production and value of production is found on Page ii of the attached section of the report.

The value of production of principal vegetable crops, watermelons, and strawberries grown in Louisiana in 1974 totaled $7,893,000, according to the Louisiana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This is 27 percent above the 1973 value of $6,202,000, and 23 percent above 1972 value of $6,402,000.

Ranked in order of decreasing value, Louisiana truck crops and corresponding values of production in 1974 are as follows: tomatoes, $2,564,000; strawberries, $2,266,000; green peppers, $1,274,000; watermelons, $849,000; cabbage, $602,000; snap beans, $338,000; processing vegetables, $87,000.

TOMATOES jumped to be the state's most valuable truck crop, with 1974 production valued at $2,564,000. This is 41 percent above the 1973 crop value of $1,813,000, and is about double the 1972 value. Production is estimated at 99,000 hundredweight, 41 percent above 1973 and 38 percent above 1972. Harvested acreage at 900 was 200 acres more than last year and 100 acres more than 1972. Per-acre yield at 110 hundredweight is up 10 hundredweight from

last year and 20 hundredweight more than the previous year. Average price received by growers was ($25.90) per hundredweight, unchanged from last year, but $8.10 more than 1972.

The STRAWBERRY crop is valued at $2,266,000, up 14 percent from last year's $1,989,000, and 10 percent more than the 1972 value. Production of all strawberries totaled 55,000 hundredweight, down 10 percent from last year and 24 percent below 1972. Average price for strawberries in 1974 was 41.2 cents per pound compared with 32.6 cents in 1973 and 28.5 cents in 1972. Yield per acre at 55 hundredweight is the same as last year, but 5 hundredweight below 1972.

GREEN PEPPER production in 1974 is valued at $1,274,000, 53 percent above last year and 10 percent more than 1972. At 65,000 hundredweight, production is up 23,000 hundredweight from 1973, but is 12,000 hundredweight below 1972. Yield at 50 hundredweight per acre is 20 hundredweight more than 1973, but 5 hundredweight less than 1972. Average price, at $19.60 per hundredweight, is 20 cents below last year, but $4.60 more than 1972.

This year's WATERMELON crop is valued at $849,000, 34 percent above last year and 48 percent above 1972. Production this year of 221,000 hundredweight from 2,600 acres compares with 270,000 hundredweight from 3,000 acres in 1973, and 254,000 hundredweight from 3,300 acres in 1972. Yield per acre was 85 hundredweight in 1974 compared with 90 hundredweight in 1973, and 77 hundredweight in 1972. Average price received for the 1974 crop was $3.84 per hundredweight, $1.49 above last year and $1.59 above 1972.

CABBAGE production in 1974 for both winter and spring crops is valued at $602,000, 5 percent less than 1973 and 33 percent less than in 1972. Production is estimated at 140,000 hundredweight (80,000 winter and 60,000 spring). This is 8 percent more than 1973, but 37 percent less than 1972. This year's production was harvested from 1,400 acres (800 winter and 600 spring). Growers averaged $4.50 per hundredweight for winter cabbage and $4.04 for the spring crop.

Spring SNAP BEANS for fresh market are valued at $338,000 in 1974, 13 percent more than 1973, but 23 percent less than 1972. The crop was harvested from 600 acres, the same as last year, but 500 acres less than in 1972. Yield per acre at 33 hundredweight was 8 hundredweight more than 1973 and 2 hundredweight more than 1972. Farmers received an average of 16.0 cents per pound, 3.1 cents less than 1973, but 4.0 cents more than 1972.

Production of VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING (cucumbers, tomatoes, and spinach) is valued at $87,000 in 1974. This compares with $104,000 in 1973, and $172,000 in 1972. Production in 1974 was 850 tons from 310 acres, down from 1,250 tons on 490 acres last year and 2,000 tons on 400 acres in 1972.

A table showing acreage, yield, production for selected vegetables is shown on Page iii of the attachment section of this report.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

RURAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

In Calendar Year 1974, it was estimated that Louisiana's annual average work force was comprised of approximately 1,478,000 individuals. This is an increase of approximately 6.7 percent over the 1,385,000 reported in 1973. Of the 1,478,000 individuals in the work force, approximately 581,050 or 39.3 percent were rural residents. This represents an increas of some 6.8 percent over the 544,200 reported in 1973.

Of the total Labor Force, Urban and Rural, 1,381,500 were employed durin 1974, while some 96,500 were unemployed or an unemployment rate of 6.5 pe cent for the entire state. In the Rural area approximately 538,700 indiv uals were employed and some 42,300 were unemployed, or an unemployment rate of 7.3 percent.

The following table shows civilian labor force, unemployment, employment, and employment by industry for 1974 with 1973 comparisons:

RURAL LOUISIANA LABOR TRENDS

	YEAR		Percent Change
	1973	1974	from 19
Civilian Labor Force	544200	581100	+ 6.8
Unemployment	36500	42300	+15.9
Rate (Percent Unemployed)	6.7	7.3	
Employment	507700	538800	+ 6.1
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	372100	378100	+ 1.6
Manufacturing	68600	68200	- 0.6
Durable Goods	31200	30900	- 1.0
Lumber & Wood Products	12700	12800	+ 0.8
All Other Durable Goods	18500	17800	- 3.8
Nondurable Goods	37400	37300	- 0.3
Food & Kindred Products	10000	9500	- 5.0
All other nondurable goods	36000	37000	+ 2.8
Nonmanufacturing	137000	139700	+ 1.8
Mining	40500	41300	+ 2.0
Contract Construction	18900	19300	+ 2.1
Trans. Comm. & Pub. Util.	29600	29000	- 2.0
Trades	74500	75000	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trades	15200	16000	+ 5.3
Retail Trades	59300	58900	- 0.7
Finance, Real. Est. & Ins.	10700	11100	+ 3.7
Service & Misc.	44300	45300	+ 2.3
Government	93700	96900	+ 3.4

An examination of the preceeding table shows a slight increase in the total number of individuals employed in the nonagricultural wage and salary division. The increase is primarily due to the increase in work force because of a general increase in the number of individuals making themselves available for employment as well as a general population increase, resulting in part from immigration.

While total wage and salary employment increased the opposite was true in manufacturing. During 1974, workers engaged in manufacturing occupations showed a decrease of some six tenth of one percent. This was due to some extent from the energy crisis and a general downward turn in the national economy. Many manufacturing firms in Louisiana either curtailed their operations or experienced short term shut downs. Also some industries reduced their output which resulted in reduced labor needs. During 1975, the trend in the Rural Labor Force is expected to continue upward with most workers proportionally employed in various rural industries. Job skills by new entrance and re-entrance will be offset by older workers retiring from the labor market and the increase in labor demands by new industries and expanded industries.

FARM EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

TOTAL ALL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

According to figures released by the United States Department of Agriculture, Crop Statistical Reporting Service, the total of all agricultural workers on the farm has shown a steady decline over the past three (3) years.

The following table shows monthly totals for the years 1972, 1973, and 1974.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
1972-1973-1974

Month	Total All Agricultural Workers			Family Agricultural Workers			Seasonal Hired Workers		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
(In Thousands)									
January	48	44	44	39	34	36	9	10	8
February	61	53	47	39	36	35	19	17	12
March	68	58	51	42	37	36	26	21	15
April	73	63	60	45	39	39	28	24	22
May	81	71	68	51	45	44	30	26	24
June	79	74	71	47	47	45	32	27	26
July	75	72	67	42	45	43	33	27	24
August	81	81	72	45	49	43	37	32	29
September	105	93	79	62	54	48	43	39	31
October	100	87	74	55	48	45	45	39	29
November	66	62	57	47	40	38	19	22	19
December	47	46	42	39	36	34	8	10	8
Annual Average	74	68	61	46	43	41	27	25	20

From the above table, figures show that in 1972 an average 74,000 agricultural workers were performing farm work, whereas in 1973, it dropped to an average of some 68,000 workers, and in 1974, to an average of 61,000 workers. This is a drop of some 8.1 percent in 1973, and 17.6 percent in 1974, when compared with 1972. The drop from 1973 to 1974 is estimated at 10.3 percent.

The above table also reveals a shift in family and hired workers in percent of total workers. For example: the total number of family workers on the farm in 1972 averaged some 46,000 or approximately 62.3 percent of all farm workers. In 1973, there were some 3,000 less family workers on the farm, however, they made up some 63.2% of total farm workers or almost 1 percent more than 1972. In 1974, total family workers on the farm averaged some 41,000 or 6000 less that 1972 and 2000 less than 1973. However, in 1974, family workers represented some 67.2 percent of the farm work force or 5.9 percent more than 1972 and 4.0 percent more than 1973.

The total number of hired workers on the farm averaged some 27,000 in 1972, or some 36.5 percent of all workers on the farm. In 1973, the total number of hired workers on the farm averaged some 25,000 or some 7.4 percent less than reported in 1972. In 1973, hired workers represented some 36.5 percent of the total farm work force or an increase of .3 percent. In 1974, the total number of hired workers on the farm averaged some 20,000 workers or approximately 25.9 percent less than reported in 1972, and 20 percent less than reported in 1973. In 1974, hired workers on the farm represented some 32.8 percent of the farm work force, or a decrease of some 3.7 percent from 1973 and 3.7 percent from 1972.

Also from the preceding table we see a fluctuation in the average monthly agricultural work force. This is a result of seasonal activity in agricultural crop production. For example: during the months of September, October and November, harvest of crops in Louisiana is at its peak. During this period, harvest is in full swing in hot peppers, hay, rice, corn, soybeans, cotton, sugar cane and some vegetables. These activities begin to taper off in December, and hit their lowest point in January, when, because of weather conditions, most field activities come almost to a standstill. In latter February, agricultural activities increase, with the start of strawberry cultivation, winter vegetable activities, sugar cane cultivation and land preparation for the spring crop planting.

REGULAR HIRED WORKERS

The number of regular hired workers (working 150 days or more each year) has shown a slight decline over the past several years. The reasons for the decline is due primarily to the decreasing number of small farms and growers using more seasonal workers to perform tasks which were previously performed by the regular hired workers.

In 1974, there was little or no change in skill requirements from that of previous years. However, the number of skilled workers willing to accept full time agricultural employment continued to decline. Most skilled workers, because of economic reasons, prefer to work in non-agricultural industries.

In recent years modern farming practices require the use of increasingly complex equipment. This has resulted in farmers having progressively more difficulty in securing skilled agricultural equipment operators.

During the past three years farmers have been forced to recruit semi-skilled or unskilled workers who possessed an aptitude for learning the required skills. This is expected to continue in 1975.

SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Fluctuation in agricultural employment tends to relate to weather conditions, type of crop planted and general market conditions.

Over the past few years, Louisiana has remained fairly stable in the various crops planted; however, there has been some shift in acreage allocation. This has had some affect on the employment of seasonal employment and in particular when growers reduce acreages in heavy labor using crops and revert to crops which are more mechanized.

The following table shows seasonal agricultural employment trend for the period 1971 through 1974.

SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVERAGE
1971	1,450	1,600	2,500	3,875	7,325	9,950	8,900	5,100	6,175	11,625	11,025	6,600	6,344
1972	2,700	1,475	2,850	5,200	8,850	9,250	6,950	5,650	6,250	10,250	9,225	4,975	6,135
1973	3,500	2,050	3,100	3,525	6,600	7,225	5,550	6,650	4,825	9,600	11,400	8,400	6,035
1974	1,925	1,700	3,250	5,850	5,225	6,275	6,125	5,700	4,750	8,675	6,850	6,125	5,204

The above table indicates a downward trend in seasonal agricultural employment. This downward trend began in 1971 and is expected to continue as farms become larger and more mechanized. Also contributing to the downward trend in seasonal employment is the general shortage of individuals willing to accept low farm wages.

Another factor which contributes to the decline in seasonal employment is the disappearance of crew-type operations. As the older crew leader retires from the scene, his crew breaks-up, because the younger workers

do not wish to be burdened with the problems of controlling and recruiting employment for his workers.

Seasonal employment for selected crops appear on pages iv through ix of the attachment section of this report.

SERVICES FOR RURAL PEOPLE

Rural Manpower Service staff was instrumental in providing leadership in the rural areas and in the development and coordination of agency services through participation with various community groups and employers. Due to the present reporting system it is impossible to describe the degree of RMS staff involvement in the above activities. Other staff in the area offices participated in services to rural residents such as counseling, testing, job placement, training, etc.

The following table shows services to individual rural applicants in 1974:

1. New and Renewed Applications	63,331
Poor	33,504
Non-Poor	33,827
Veterans	9,160
Minority	32,731
2. Counseled	607
3. Tested	4,821
4. Enrolled in Training	2,246
5. Placed in Jobs	16,697
Nonagricultural	16,474
Agricultural (excluding mass)	283
6. Total Placements (including mass)	47,805
Nonagricultural placements	18,386
Agricultural Placements	352
Mass Placements	29,067

In its continuing efforts to bring total Agency service to the rural population, Rural Manpower Service has encouraged local offices to set up "Feeder" or "Satellite" offices in areas of heavy concentration. They are usually manned one to four days each week depending on the workload and need for services at the outreach office. While the primary function of the outreach office is the recruitment and placement of rural workers, other services such as referral to training programs and other Agency services are offered. Additional "Feeder" or "Satellite" offices are planned for, but the availability of staff and other resources will be governing factors in this type of expansion of agency services.

Unemployment Insurance Claims itinerant points were also used to conduct recruitment of rural workers for both agricultural and non-agricultural jobs. In many instances, microfiche and portable viewers were used to provide job information and accomplish referrals from these itinerant points and outreach offices.

A mobile trailer was set up at Ruston, Louisiana and was operated on a full time basis during 1973 and the first months of 1974. On April 15, 1974, the trailer began operation in Thibodaux, Louisiana, under the supervision of the Houma Area Office. Full components of ES Services were available through this facility.

During 1974, continous efforts were made to promote agency services with registered applicants not only in rural parishes but also in remote areas of urban parishes. The demand fo skilled and semi-skilled workers was high and constant recruitment was necessary in an effort to fill available openings. Recruitment of applicants was also necessary to fill training needs for shortage skills and job development was carried out to place those completing training.

Contacts were made with Chambers of Commerce in rural areas to obtain information on new industries moving in. Continuous efforts were made to assist new employers in their staffing, training and other employment needs.

The radio and area newspapers have been the primary source used to disseminate labor information and recruit workers in rural areas. Various Federal, State and local Governmental organizations are visited periodically to inform them of available job openings and training programs.

A pilot program to provide Job Information Service (JIS) has been in operation several months in a Parish Library. A daily printout of Job Bank occupational openings is furnished to the library and made available to persons visiting the library. If an individual is interested in a particular job he or she is referred to the local office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security. This job information service has been very effective resulting in a number of placements. It is hoped that a broadening of this service can be accomplished.

Labor market infromation is disseminated to local economic development councils and parish Rural Development Committees to be used when interviewing prospective industries.

Job Information Service is provided to itinerant points as well as outreach stations through the utilization of microfiche viewers, hard copy computer printouts and handbills.

Workers planning to move out of rural parishes in search of work are furnished job information obtained from Job Bank. This gives the job seeker access to the most complete and recent information on jobs available.

RURAL MANPOWER PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR FARM WORKERS

Efforts of Rural Manpower Service have been redirected to offer complete employment service to all rural workers and employers. As a result of this redirection farm workers are now being offered the complete services of the agency rather than being relegated to only farming activities. The RMS staff continued their planned agricultural visitation program to seek out new job openings and promote ES services in rural areas. Contacts were made with local community center leaders, county agents, ASCS offices and other agencies in an attempt to locate jobs and recruit farm workers. Other recruiting efforts included direct contact with crew leaders, key workers and individuals. Personal contacts proved most successful in recruiting field workers. In addition to personal contacts, newspaper, radio spots and handbills were used to recruit labor for local and out-of-state jobs and to disseminate job information. Additional outreach offices were established, often through cooperation with other agencies and local police juries, to serve beyond the range of the area office. These satellite offices were manned on a scheduled basis as budget and staff permitted.

It must be pointed out that in the redirection of effort to bring complete ES services to the rural community, with no additional funds or staff, that service coverage to the agricultural segment necessarily suffered.

As proof of this non-agricultural placements in 1974 totaled 18,386 compared to 11,345 in 1973. Agricultural placements (including mass) totaled 30.003 in 1974, compared to 48,500 in 1973. More effort was placed on non-agricultural placements; fewer applicants wanted farm work; numerous farm workers were placed in non-agricultural jobs or training programs depending on their ability.

Since Louisiana is a surplus labor state and generally able to take care of its own labor needs there is very little in-migration. The little out-of-state labor that enters the state free-wheels in or comes in as a result of direct negotiations with employers. As order holding state, Louisiana extended only one (1) seasonal agricultural order. This order was for two openings for strawberry harvest. The order was not filled. From about the end of March to approximately May the third, there were some 70 seasonal workers from Texas harvesting strawberries in the Hammond area. These workers came into the area through long standing arrangements with growers and not as a result of interstate clearance orders. Last year approximately 50 seasonal workers free-wheeled into the sugar cane area. This year increased wage rates in both sugar cane planting and harvesting operations were so attractive that all needs were filled by local workers. Of the migrants entering Louisiana for the strawberry harvest very few contacted the Agency for assistance of any king. Other agencies gave assistance. The Department of Education operated a Spring Migration Program in Tangipahoa Parish. This consisted of a school in session from March 26th through May 31st. The school covered educational levels from kindergarten through high school. There were 89 migrant students in attendance during the Spring program. They were mostly Mexican American. The Department of Health made available free medical service and hospitalization.

As an applicant holding state, Louisiana placed 150 workers through interstate clearance orders. Twenty-four went to Connecticut, 120 to Florida and 6 to Maryland. These workers were predominantly individual males. Transportation was furnished by commercial bus lines.

The Employment Standards Administration of the U. S. Department of Labor now has responsibility for the administration and certification of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, Public Law 88-582. We assist by accepting applications for registration and transmitting these applications to Employment Standards. During 1974, only four (4) crew leaders made application through the Department of Employment Security.

Special effort was exerted to assist Louisiana based migrants to find employment on their return from out-of-state seasonal jobs. Of the individual migrants served during 1974, 49.8% were placed. This included both agricultural and food processing migrants. Other services including enrollment in training, counseling, training and/or testing.

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Encouraging strides were made in 1974 in the promotion and development of rural areas. Rural Manpower Service played an important role in this program.

Area manpower information was maintained, updated and made continuously available to educational institutions, chambers of commerce, governmental agencies and employer and labor groups as necessary for planning, reporting and expediting manpower programs. Information furnished included estimates of unemployment and employment in particular broad-bank occupations, labor market information, wage rates, availability of local labor and other specially requested surveys of manpower resources.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

A successful public relations program was continued in 1974. Agency personnel participated in various activities which helped to strengthen public understanding of the Rural Manpower Service program among farm and rural communities.

Personal contacts were maintained throughout the year with County Agents, ASCS Offices, Neighborhood Service Centers operated by Community Action Agencies and the Public Welfare Department.

Participation by RMS staff in Community Programs such as agricultural field days and fairs provided opportunities to meet with local officials and employers.

An active employer visitation program was maintained throughout the year which aided extensively in broadening public awareness of the services offered by the Rural Manpower Service program.

The weekly Rural Manpower Service Agricultural Report, giving a summary of farming activities and labor supply and demand, is mailed weekly to newspapers and radio stations throughout the state as well as farm organizations, agricultural agencies and other interested persons.

Extensive use was made of information media. Public service announcements were made on television and radio concerning the various services offered by the Employment Service.

EVALUATION, PROBLEMS, PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During 1974, the Administrative and Technical Rural Manpower Service staff was actively involved in twenty-nine (29) visits to Area Offices in which the implementation of the Secretary's 13 Point Program and related Court Orders were monitored. On-site reviews, as part of the regular E. S. Self-Appraisal Program, were made to two (2) offices. In addition, the staff assisted in the Reports Validation Program in four (4) offices. During early 1974, the mobile trailer office was moved from Ruston to Thibodaux, Louisiana. This move was made possible when the City of Ruston made available to the Agency a permanent office location. Rural Manpower Service Administrative and Technical Staff provided the leadership and staff necessary to help the Houma Area Office get the trailer office into operation. An initial review of trailer office operations was conducted in May 1974, and a follow-up review of operations was conducted in November 1974.

Reviews and up-dates were conducted involving twenty-seven (27) Area Offices' Plan of Service for FY-1975. Also, technical program assistance visits as well as training visits were conducted in Area Offices as the need arose or as requested during Calendar Year 1974. Fiscal Year 1974 was completed with approximately 80% of parity figure on staffing in rural service. In the first half of Fiscal Year 1975, slightly less than 80% of parity was achieved, but this was due to the change of definition of rural, which could not change the status of some of the carry-in applicants. Also, the economic downturn and expansion into CETA, reduced staff efforts somewhat in relation to outlying areas.

In Calendar Year 1974, Area Offices instituted approximately thirty-two (32) out-reach or satellite operations in areas removed from the Area Office operations. These points were operated from one (1) to four (4) days a week, usually for one (1) to four (4) hours per day.

Agricultural placement activity continued its downward trend. In 1974, there were 30,003 agricultural placements accomplished compared to 47,503 accomplished in 1973, and 64,002 accomplished in 1972, or decreases of 37% and 53%, respectively. The decrease in 1974 was due in large measure to the complete loss of mass placements in the Tung harvest, and a month's loss of mass placements in hot pepper harvest, as well as the poorest pecan crop since 1929. Although there were some increases in mass activity, other crops, the decreases were too substantial to be overridden. The lack of interstate seasonal agricultural clearance orders also helped bring about the overall decrease. Another important factor not to be overlooked was the redirection of local office RMS staff efforts, through the integration of former Farm Labor Staff into total office ES operations, in primarily rural non-agricultural placement activities. This redirection resulted in the non-agricultural placement of 18,386 rural individuals in 1974, compared to 15,112 in 1973, or an increase of 22%.

In line with the above mentioned redirection, a decrease of 37% occured in agricultural employer visits in 1974, compared to 1973, or 2,026 in 1974 as compared to 3,221 in 1973. In the rural non-agricultural employer visit program, there was a 4% increase in 1974 over 1973, or 6,296 compared to 6,072. It should be realized that productivity-wise, the 1974 rural non-agricultural visits were more productive than 1973, as evidenced in the

increase of rural individuals placed. The total of all agricultural and rural non-agricultural visits decreased by 10%, but were slightly more effective. Staff changes due to the inception of CETA brought about a general lessening of the employer visitation program due to newly assigned staff not being as productive as previously assigned fully trained staff.

> Administrative and Technical RMS staffing underwent several changes in personnel during 1974 and experienced a reduction of one (1) position in February 1974, which was the result of the Agency-wide reduction of staff. It should be noted that the Organizational Chart, shown on Page i shows the reorganized Rural Manpower Service Under the Employment Service, with the reporting Sub-unit now assigned to Research and Statistics. This reorganization, effective January 28, 1975, has reduced the RMS Unit staffing to seven (7) positions, including clerical.

The most significant problems encountered in providing and expanding manpower and related services to rural residents were staffing, poor economic conditions, lack of transportation for workers and rural housing. These problems have existed for several years and are not easily solved. The problem of staffing has been explained above, in that the redirection into other necessary actions such as CETA implementation and increased U I activites has tended to take experienced staff away and newly acquired staff lack the performance capability of previous staff. Hopefully, this problem will soon be alleviated once the new staff is fully trained and reaches its productivity peak.

The problem of public transportation is well known and is more prevalent in the rural areas. Rising fuel costs prove to be prohibitive for the average rural unemployed or underemployed worker. Likewise, increased fuel costs coupled with inventory backlogs have caused employers to continually reasses their employment levels and in some cases to reduce their force or shut down temporarily. These actions have a profound influence on the rural economy and rural residents. Rural housing has always been poorer than its metropolitan counterpart. Some efforts are being expended by the Housing and Health Committee of the State Rural Development Council to bring this situation into proper focus and help inspire local committees to action on a grass-roots level; however, this is a long range program.

The Rural Manpower Service will pursue an active role in helping to try to solve all the problems affecting rural residents which relate to the provision of manpower and related services. Much can be done, but overburdened staff cannot take on too much more. Additional resources are absolutely necessary.

Monitoring of the Area Offices' implementation of the Secretary of Labor's 13 Point Program and related Court Orders was begun in 1974. Revisions were made to the Monitoring System late in 1974, and implementation begun in January, 1975. The revision involved adaptation of the E. S. Self-Appraisal procedure to require the Area Offices to perform a quarterly self-appraisal of their actions in implementing the 13 Point Program and to designate necessary corrective actions taken or needed. This should provide the basis for local office management and line staff decisions, relating to the 13 Point Program, being more timely and relevant.

Staff training in "Improving Manpower Services for Rural Residents" (G. Green Package), will be completed before the end of FY-1975. This should bring about a betterment of overall rural services. Other necessary staff training in program operations will be conducted when requested or when analysis of operations indicate a need. Technical assistance will be provided Area Office Managers, District Supervisors, and line staff whenever needed or requested in any area of the Rural Manpower Service Program.

In an effort to bring about an expansion of basic manpower services to the rural areas, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Elimination of non-essential paperwork: There is a definite need for Regional and National Office appraisal of the real need of paper work required through the ESARS system. Additional programs and their requirements continue to overburden the operating staff and reduce their time available for proper performance of basic manpower services. When new programs or previous programs necessitate new or additional data reporting, such requirements should be evaluated as to how necessary is the data and is the data already available through some other data programming. A serious effort on the part of Regional and National office in this direction will be greatly appreciated by the operating staff.

2. Additional Resources: If any expansion of rural manpower services is to come about and be meaningful, additional resources are absolutely necessary. With rising costs and consequent increased personnel costs, stand-still budgeting only reduces the amount of services able to be provided. Shared staff from other agencies will not work, since other agencies are having the same budgetary problems.

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS
LOUISIANA 1974

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY AREA OFFICES	
1. Towns with day-haul points	6
2. Number of day-haul points	14
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	544
4. Total number of workers transported during year	19240
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	0
a. Placements in camps	0
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	0
SECTION C. SERVICE TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	0
a. Farm placements	0
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	0
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics	0
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs	0
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	0

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED
BY LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING 1974	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING 1974
Hammond	3	193	12,249
Houma	2	34	1,833
Monroe	1	40	800
Opelousas	6	57	1,963
Shreveport	1	180	1,995
West Monroe	1	40	400
TOTALS	14	244	19,240

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES - 1974

Section A. Louisiana As Order Holding State

Applicant Holding State	Number of Orders Extended	Number of Orders Filled	Number of Openings Extended	Number of Openings Filled
Mississippi	1	0	2	0
TOTAL	1	0	2	0

Comments: As order-holding state, Louisiana extended only one (1) seasonal agricultural order, representing 2 openings to Mississippi. This order was for strawberry harvest. No orders were extended for sugar cane planting and harvest, due primarily to the use of local labor. Increased wages in sugar cane caused more local and in-state labor to be available and receptive to this work.

Section B. Louisiana As Applicant-Holding State

Order Holding State	Number of Orders Received	Number of Orders Filled	Number of Openings Received	Number of Openings Filled
Connecticut	1	1	3,500	24
*Florida	10	10	8,929	120
Maryland	1	1	8	6
New Hampshire	1	0	50	0
TOTAL	13	12	12,487	150

Comments: As applicant-holding state, Louisiana received three orders from three states, representing 58 openings. A total of two orders representing 30 openings were filled in two states. Ten orders from Florida representing 8,929 openings were carried over from 1973 and 120 workers were dispatched to Florida on these orders. The large number of openings received from Florida involved sugar cane planting and harvest orders that were also extended to other states and regions. The Connecticut order specified 3500 workers, but Louisiana was limited to only 25 openings.

A total of 132 orders, representing 2,613 openings for apple pickers were received from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Virginia and Vermont. An order for 50 workers was accepted, the order holding state was notified, but the employer refused to accept the workers. In the ensuing confusion the apple pickers recruited were scheduled and rescheduled for work in other states, but in the final analysis none were accepted by employers and none were sent out of Louisiana.

*Ten orders from Florida representing 8,929 openings were carried over from 1973.

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

STATE: Louisiana

CALENDER YEAR REPORTED: 1974

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUP'S WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total	50	43	2. Total Persons	195	4. Families	7
a. Crew Leaders	3	3	3. Total Workers	195	5. Unattached Males	
b. Family Heads	11	4			6. Unattached Females	
c. Others	36	26				

COMMENTS:

The migration pattern shows some change from 1973, in that fewer workers came into the state to work. Workers came in from Texas in lesser numbers to work in the strawberry harvest. Louisiana migrants were referred to Florida in sugar cane planting and harvest, and to Connecticut and Maryland in tobacco pre-harvest and harvest work. Louisiana crews and family groups migrated to the Central demand states in vegetable and fruit harvest, but without benefit of ES action. This freewheeling has been discouraged, due to noncomplying housing, etc., in demand states, but these groups migrated nevertheless.

The decrease in total migrant contacts, especially with Louisiana residents, is due to a smaller movement to Florida in sugar cane activities.

The decrease in groups working in the state was caused by greater use of local or in-state labor in sugar cane planting because of increased wage rates under the Sugar Act, as well as the recession causing more local labor to be available for and receptive to seasonal agricultural employment.

PART II

ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
ORGANIZATION CHART
(Effective 1-28-75)

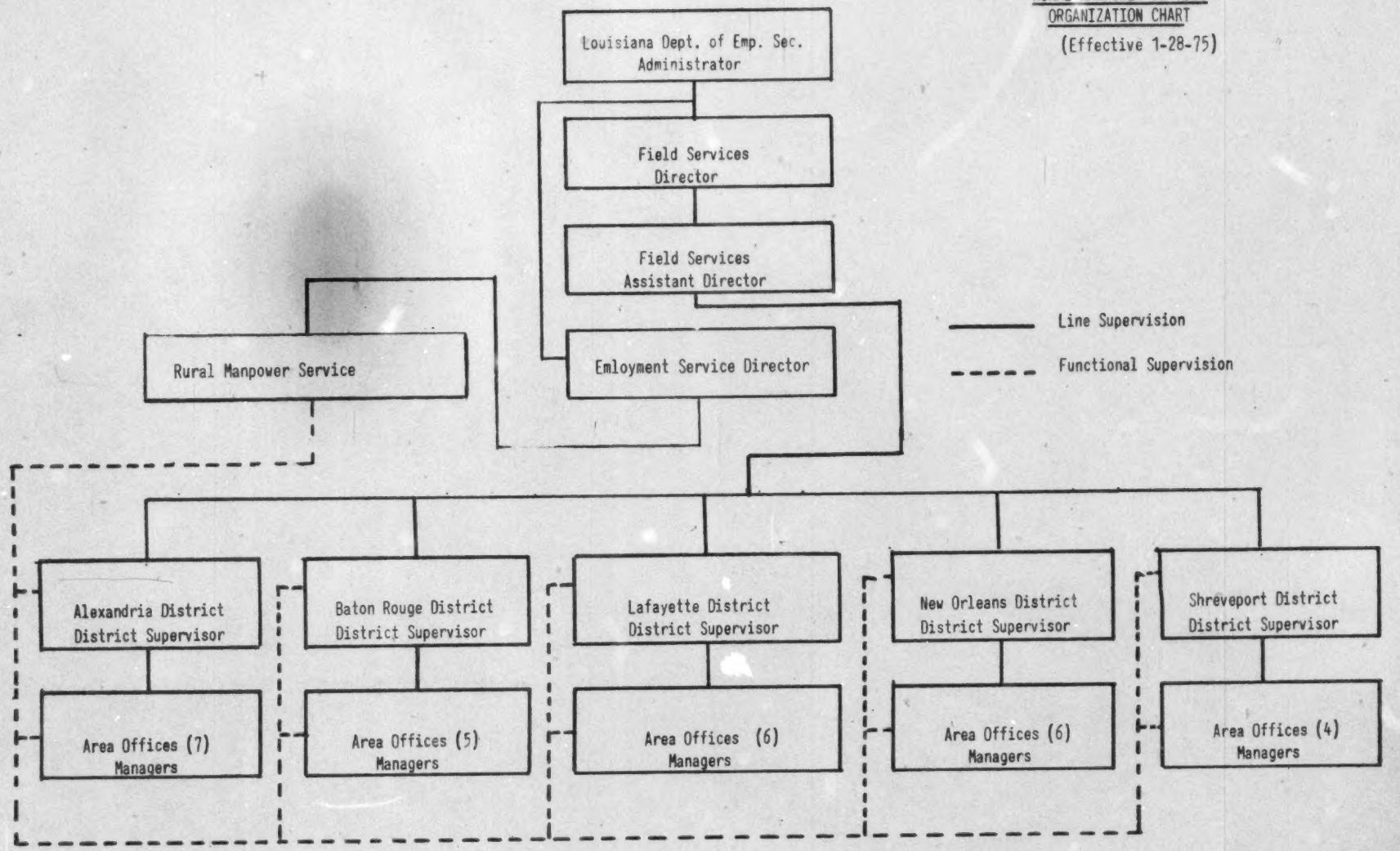


Table 1
28

Table ii

LOUISIANA: ACREAGE, YIELD AND PRODUCTION, 1974, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Acreage Harvested		Yield per Acre		Production		
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	Unit
	1,000 Acres		Unit		1,000 Units		
Cotton Lint	520	615	1/481	1/445	521	570	Bale 2/
Cottonseed	-	-	-	-	196	219	Ton
Corn for Grain	65	72	42.0	51.0	2,730	3,672	Bu.
Corn, Silage	12	14	11.0	12.0	132	168	Ton
Corn, Forage	2	5	-	-	-	-	
Wheat	18	30	22.0	20.0	396	600	Bu.
Oats	8	11	43.0	39.0	344	429	Bu.
Rice	620	673	1/3,451	1/3,673	21,394	24,720	Cwt.
Sugarcane (incl. seed)	341	340	20.6	21.0	7,023	7,140	Ton
Sorghum, Grain	26	30	33.0	40.0	858	1,200	Bu.
Sorghum, Silage	8	7	11.0	11.0	88	77	Ton
Sorghum, Forage	4	3	-	-	-	-	
Potatoes, Irish	2.3	2.8	83	90	191	252	Cwt.
Sweetpotatoes	33	35	90	110	2,970	3,850	Cwt.
Soybeans, Beans	1,580	1,760	22.0	25.5	34,760	44,880	Bu.
Hay, All	360	355	2.07	2.12	745	752	Ton
Tobacco	.20	.16	750	780	150	125	Lb.
Strawberries, All	1.1	1.0	55	55	61	55	Cwt.
Peaches	-	-	-	-	6,500	6,300	Lb.
Pecans, All	-	-	-	-	40,000	4,000	Lb.
Pecans, Improved	-	-	-	-	4,500	1,500	Lb.
Pecans, Native	-	-	-	-	35,500	2,500	Lb.
TOTAL ABOVE CROPS	3,601	3,954					

1/ Pounds per acre. 2/ 480 pound net weight bale.

LOUISIANA: SEASON AVERAGE PRICE AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Crop	Unit	Price		Value of Production 1/	
		1973	1974	1973	1974 2/
		Dollars		1,000 Dollars	
Cotton Lint	Lb.	.375	3/.463	93,773	126,677
Cottonseed	Ton	97.10	126.00	19,032	27,594
Corn for Grain	Bu.	2.35	3.30	6,416	12,118
Wheat	Bu.	2.65	3.95	1,049	2,370
Oats	Bu.	1.05	1.30	361	558
Rice	Cwt.	13.40	10.50	286,680	259,560
Sugarcane (incl. seed)	Ton	4/14.90	.87	97,893	364,117
Sorghum, Grain	Bu.	2.38	3.00	2,042	3,696
Potatoes, Irish	Cwt.	6.15	7.00	1,175	1,764
Sweetpotatoes	Cwt.	4.95	5.70	14,702	21,945
Soybeans, Beans	Bu.	5.67	7.65	219,429	343,332
Hay, All (baled)	Ton	34.00	40.50	25,330	30,456
Tobacco	Lb.	.900	1.25	135	156
Strawberries, All	Cwt.	32.60	41.20	1,989	2,266
Peaches	Lb.	.155	.185	1,008	1,166
Pecans, All	Lb.	.295	.525	11,780	2,100
Pecans, Improved	Lb.	.330	.650	1,485	975
Pecans, Native	Lb.	.290	.450	10,295	1,125
TOTAL ABOVE CROPS				794,574	1,201,975

1/ Value of production estimates relate to the crop year and should not be confused with cash receipts which relate to sales during a calendar year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Price to December 1. 4/ Does not include government payments under the Sugar Act.

LOUISIANA VEGETABLE SUMMARY, 1974, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Year	Acres for Harvest 1/	Yield per Acre	Production	Price per Unit	Value 2/
		Acres	Cwt.	1,000 Cwt.	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
FRESH MARKET VEGETABLES:						
SNAP BEANS						
Spring	1974	600	33	20	16.90	338
	1973	600	25	15	20.00	300
	1972	1,100	31	34	12.90	439
CABBAGE						
Winter	1974	800	100	80	4.50	360
	1973	1,100	70	77	4.45	343
	1972	1,100	110	119	4.45	529
Spring	1974	600	100	60	4.04	242
	1973	700	75	53	5.48	290
	1972	1,000	100	102	3.66	373
GREEN PEPPERS						
Spring	1974	1,300	50	65	19.60	1,274
	1973	1,400	30	42	19.80	832
	1972	1,400	55	77	15.00	1,155
TOMATOES						
Spring	1974	900	110	99	25.90	2,564
	1973	700	100	70	25.90	1,813
	1972	800	90	72	17.80	1,282
WATERMELONS						
Summer	1974	2,600	85	221	3.84	849
	1973	3,000	90	270	2.35	635
	1972	3,300	77	254	2.25	572
TOTAL FRESH MARKET						
	1974	6,800	-	545	-	5,627
	1973	7,500	-	527	-	4,213
	1972	8,700	-	658	-	4,350
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING: 3/				Tons		
	1974	310	-	850	-	87
	1973	490	-	1,250	-	104
	1972	400	-	2,000	-	172
STRAWBERRIES: 4/						
Spring	1974	1,000	55	55	41.20	2,266
	1973	1,100	55	61	32.60	1,989
	1972	1,200	60	72	28.50	2,052

1/ Acreage available for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors. 2/ Value is for marketing season and does not necessarily correspond to calendar year income. 3/ Cucumbers for pickles, tomatoes, and spinach. 4/ Includes small quantities processed.

Table iv

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
JAN					75 1/	25 2/
FEB					75 1/	
MAR						
APR		400				
MAY	500	500	25	300		
JUNE	475	325	1250	775		
JULY		25	1550	1350		
AUG			900	850		50
SEPT				25	75	275
OCT					1200	500
NOV					1250	375
DEC					675	300

1/ Harvest of 1972 Crop
2/ Harvest of 1973 Crop

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SUGAR CANE

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
JAN					1550 1/	725 2/
FEB				150		
MAR				450		
APR			250	550		
MAY			350	625		
JUNE			350	625		
JULY			25	475		
AUG	775	675		50		
SEPT	1500	1125				
OCT	2050	1925			1475	2375
NOV	875	150			3575	3325
DEC					4850	3850

1/ Harvest of 1972 Crop
2/ Harvest of 1973 Crop

Table v

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOYBEANS

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
APR	50	50				
MAY	275 1/	500				
JUNE	575	200	325	575		
JULY	50		600	575		
AUG			650	450		
SEPT				100	300	425
OCT				50	675	700
NOV					775	425
DEC					375 2/	225 2/

1/ Planting Delayed in 1973 Because of Flooding
2/ Harvest Continued Into December Because of Wet Field Conditions

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN RICE

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		FLOODING		HARVEST	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
MAR	75	50	75					
APR	75	125	100		75	125		
MAY	150	125		75	150	175		
JUNE	150		100	100	150	150		
JULY			175	100	125	150	75	150
AUG				75	150	50	275	200
SEPT				25	100		250	200
OCT							400	75
NOV							150	75
DEC								

TABLE vi

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
January	275	175	600	400	150	100
February	275	200	550	500	200	100
March	275	350	600	400	1000	100
April	375	450	550	400	1100	1050
May	600	475	600	350	1575	1325
June	375	125	325	200	1675	1500
July		100	225	125	1575	1225
August	50	250	150	100	1775	1100
September	75	125	50	275	875	750
October			25	100	1800	1050
November	850	600	100		1750	600
December	1000	600	100	150	250	75

TABLE vii

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS & VEGETABLES

FIRST QUARTER - CALENDAR YEARS 1973 & 1974

CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
January						
Bell Pepper	75		250	100		
Cabbage	200	175			150	100
Strawberry			350	300		
TOTAL	275	175	600	400	150	100
February						
Bell Peppers			250	200		
Cabbage	250	200			200	
Strawberry			300	300		100
Irish Potato	25					
TOTAL	275	200	550	500	200	100
March						
Irish Potato		50				
Bell Pepper		100	250	100		
Cabbage	250	150	50		200	
Strawberry			300	300	800	100
Mixed Vegetables	25	50				
TOTAL	275	350	600	400	1000	100

TABLE viii

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS & VEGETABLES
SECOND QUARTER - CALENDAR YEARS 1973 & 1974

CROP & MONTH	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
APRIL						
Bell Pepper	250	200				
Cucumber						
Cabbage						
Snap Bean						
Tomato				25		
Mixed Vegetable	25	50	50	75		50
Sweet Potato	100	200				
Strawberry			500	300	1100	1000
Hot Pepper						
Irish Potato						
TOTAL	375	450	550	400	1100	1050
MAY						
Bell Pepper	150					300
Cucumber			100			100
Cabbage					150	
Okra						
Snap Bean					300	200
Tomato						
Mixed Vegetable	50		100	75	50	75
Strawberry			400	200	850	400
Irish Potato				50	225	250
Sweet Potato	325	425				
Hot Pepper	75	50		25		
TOTAL	600	475	600	350	1575	1325
JUNE						
Bell Pepper			50		300	400
Cucumber			100		275	475
Cabbage					150	
Okra					25	
Strawberry						
Snap Bean					350	200
Tomato					50	
Mixed Vegetable	75		100	125	325	75
Sweet Potato	300	125				100
Irish Potato					200	250
Hot Pepper			75	75		
	375	125	325	200	1675	1500

TABLE viii

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
THIRD QUARTER - CALENDAR YEARS 1973 and 1974

CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
JULY						
Bell Pepper			50		100	300
Cucumber			50		250	125
Egg Plant					50	
Okra					25	25
Pea					150	50
Squash					100	100
Snap Bean					125	50
Tomato					25	100
Mixed Vegetables		50	100	75	375	125
Irish Potato					200	100
Sweet Potato		50			175	225
Hot Pepper			25	50		25
TOTAL		100	225	125	1575	1225
AUGUST						
Cucumber		100				75
Egg Plant					100	
Okra					25	25
Pea					100	50
Squash					100	100
Snap Bean		100			100	
Mixed Vegetables	50	50	100	50	425	100
Sweet Potato					600	425
Hot Pepper			50	50	325	325
TOTAL	50	250	150	100	1775	1100
SEPTEMBER						
Cucumber				100		
Egg Plant						
Okra						25
Pea					25	
Snap Bean		100		100		
Mixed Vegetables	75	25	50	25	75	50
Sweet Potato					525	550
Hot Pepper				50	250	125
TOTAL	75	125	50	275	874	750

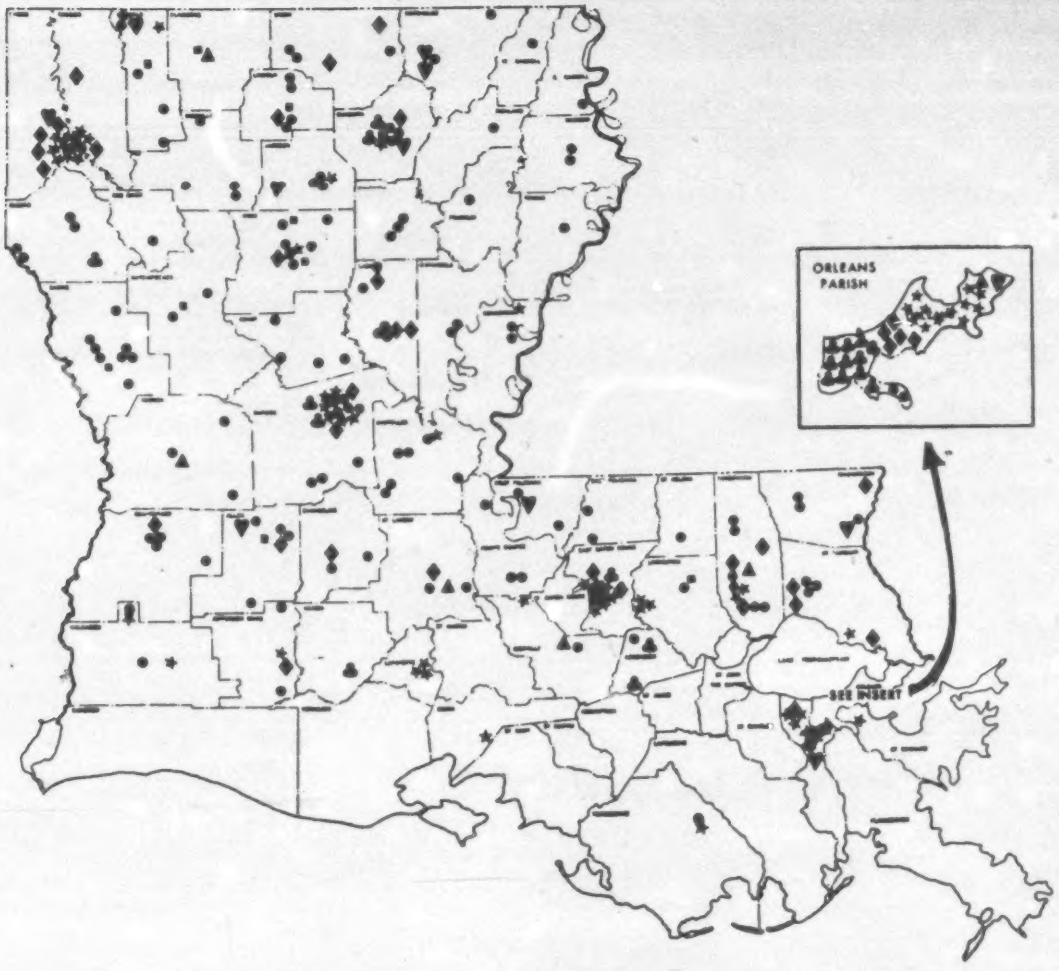
TABLE ix

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT AVERAGES FOR SELECTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

FOURTH QUARTER - CALENDAR YEARS 1973 and 1974

CROP AND MONTH	PLANTING		CULTIVATION		HARVEST	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
OCTOBER						
Squash					400	
Cabbage					25	
Snap Bean				75	450	400
Mixed Vegetables			25	25	50	50
Sweet Potato					625	500
Hot Pepper					250	100
TOTAL			25	100	1800	1050
NOVEMBER						
Bell Pepper			100			
Cabbage					25	
Snap Bean					600	200
Mixed Vegetables					50	50
Squash					300	
Sweet Potato					475	275
Hot Pepper					300	75
Strawberry	850	600				
TOTAL	850	600	100		1750	600
DECEMBER						
Bell Pepper			100	150		
Cabbage					100	
Mixed Vegetables					25	25
Strawberry	1000	600				
Sweet Potato						50
Hot Pepper					125	
TOTAL	1000	600	100	150	250	75

Table x



Legend

- Planing & Sawmills
- Millwork, Veneer, Prefab.
- Containers
- Southern Pine Plywood
- Furniture & Fixtures
- Pulp-Paper Products
- Miscl

Wood Using Industries

Table xi

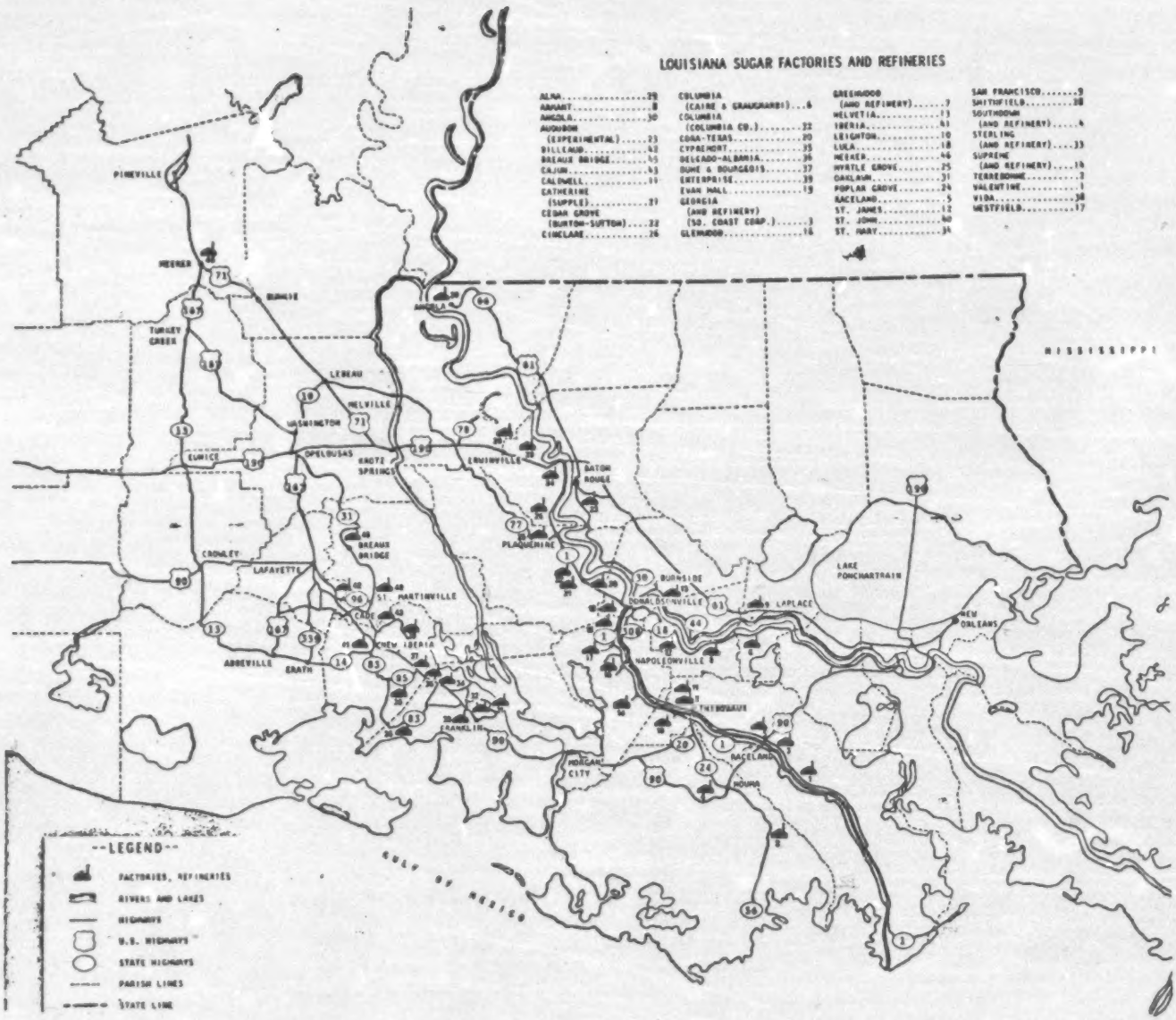
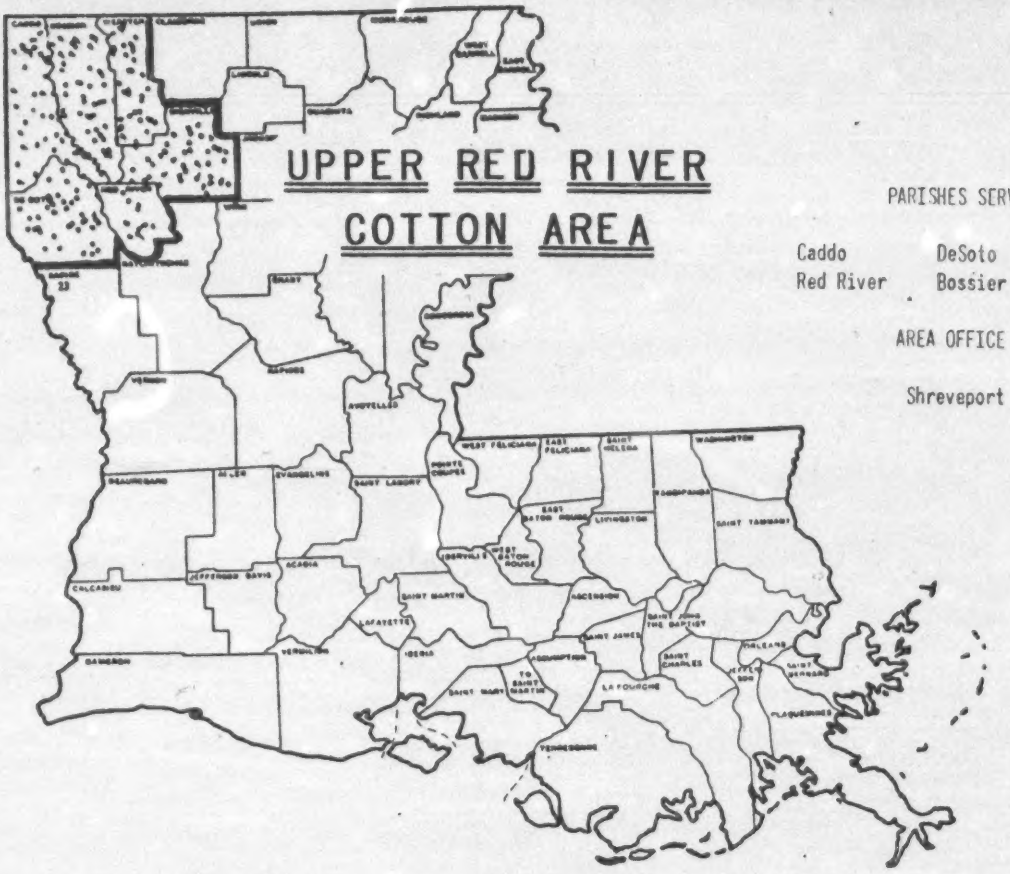

LOUISIANA SUGAR FACTORIES AND REFINERIES
ALMA....29
AMANT....8
AMOLO....30
AUDUBON (EXPERIMENTAL)....23
BILLEAUD....42
BREAUX BRIDGE....45
CAJUN....43
CALDWELL....11
CATHERINE (SUPPLE)....27
CEDAR GROVE (BURTON-SUTTON)....22
CINCLARE....26
COLUMBIA (CAIRE & GRAUGNARD)....6
COLUMBIA (COLUMBIA CO.)....22
CORA-TEXAS....20
CYPREMORT....35
DELCAMBRE-ALBANIA....36
DUPRE & BOURGEOIS....37
ENTERPRISE....39
EVAN HALL....19
GEORGIA (AND REFINERY) (SO. COAST CORP.)....3
GLENWOOD....16
GREENWOOD (AND REFINERY)....7
HELVETIA....13
IBERIA....61
LEIGHTON....10
LULA....18
MEEKER....46
MYRTLE GROVE....25
OAKLAWN....31
POPLAR GROVE....24
RACELAND....5
ST. JAMES....12
ST. JOHN....40
ST. MARY....34
SAN FRANCISCO....9
SMITHFIELD....28
SOUTHDOWN (AND REFINERY)....4
STERLING (AND REFINERY)....33
SUPREME (AND REFINERY)....16
TERREBONNE....3
VALENTINE....1
VIDA....34
WESTFIELD....17
PINEVILLE
MEEKER
RUMBLE
TURKEY CREEK
LEBEAU
MELVILLE
WASHINGTON
EUNICE
OPELOUSAS
KROTZ SPRINGS
ERWINVILLE
BATON ROUGE
PLAQUEMINE
BREAUX BRIDGE
CROWLEY
LAFAYETTE
ST. MARTINVILLE
NEW IBERIA
ABBEVILLE
ERATH
FRANKLIN
MORGAN CITY
BURNSIDE
DONALDSONVILLE
LAPLACE
NAPOLEONVILLE
THIBODAUX
RACELAND
HOUMA
LAKE PONCHARTRAIN
NEW ORLEANS
MISSISSIPPI
GULF OF MEXICO
--LEGEND--
FACTORIES, REFINERIES
RIVERS AND LAKES
HIGHWAYS
U.S. HIGHWAYS
STATE HIGHWAYS
PARISH LINES
STATE LINE

Table xii



PARISHES SERVED

Caddo	DeSoto	Webster
Red River	Bossier	Bienville

AREA OFFICE

Shreveport

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....September through November

Mixed Vegetable Harvest.....June through October

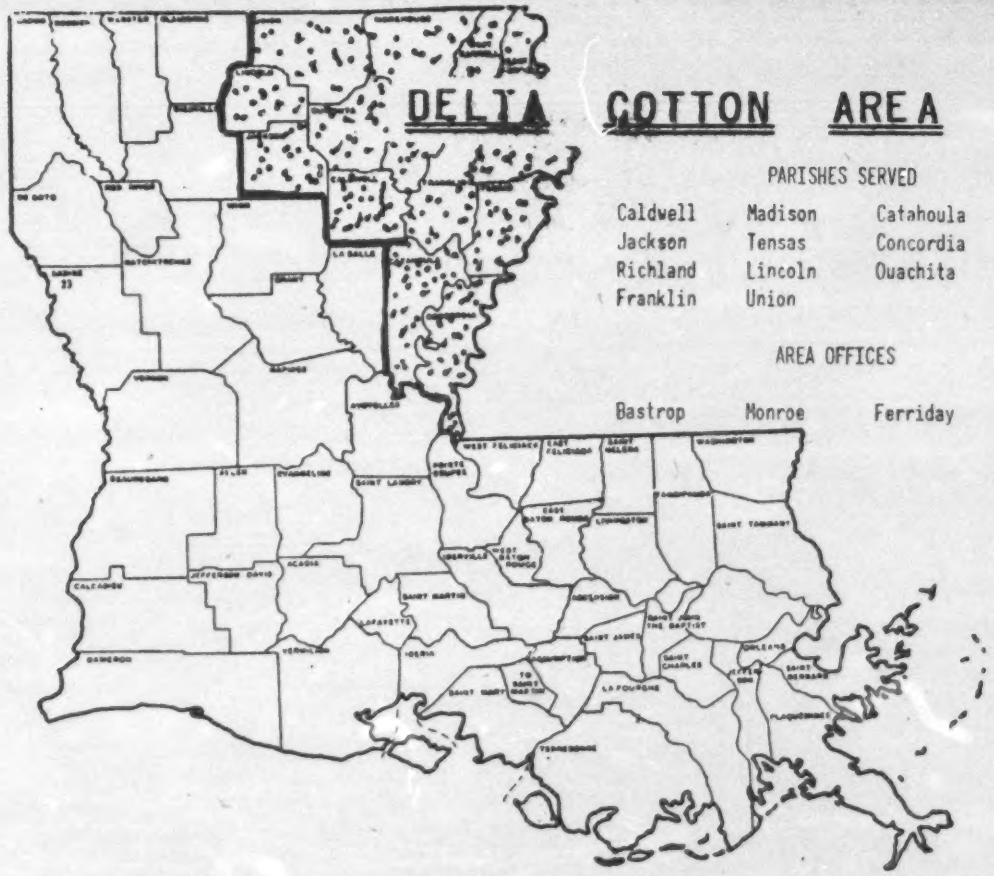
Peach Harvest.....June 15 through August 15

Pecan Harvest.....October 15 through December 15

Soybean Cultivation.....May through July

Soybean Harvest.....October through November

Table xfii



DELTA COTTON AREA

PARISHES SERVED

Caldwell	Madison	Catahoula	Morehouse
Jackson	Tensas	Concordia	East Carroll
Richland	Lincoln	Ouachita	West Carroll
Franklin	Union		

AREA OFFICES

Bastrop	Monroe	Ferriday	Tallulah

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....September through November

Tomato Harvest.....June through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Peach Harvest.....June 15 through August 15

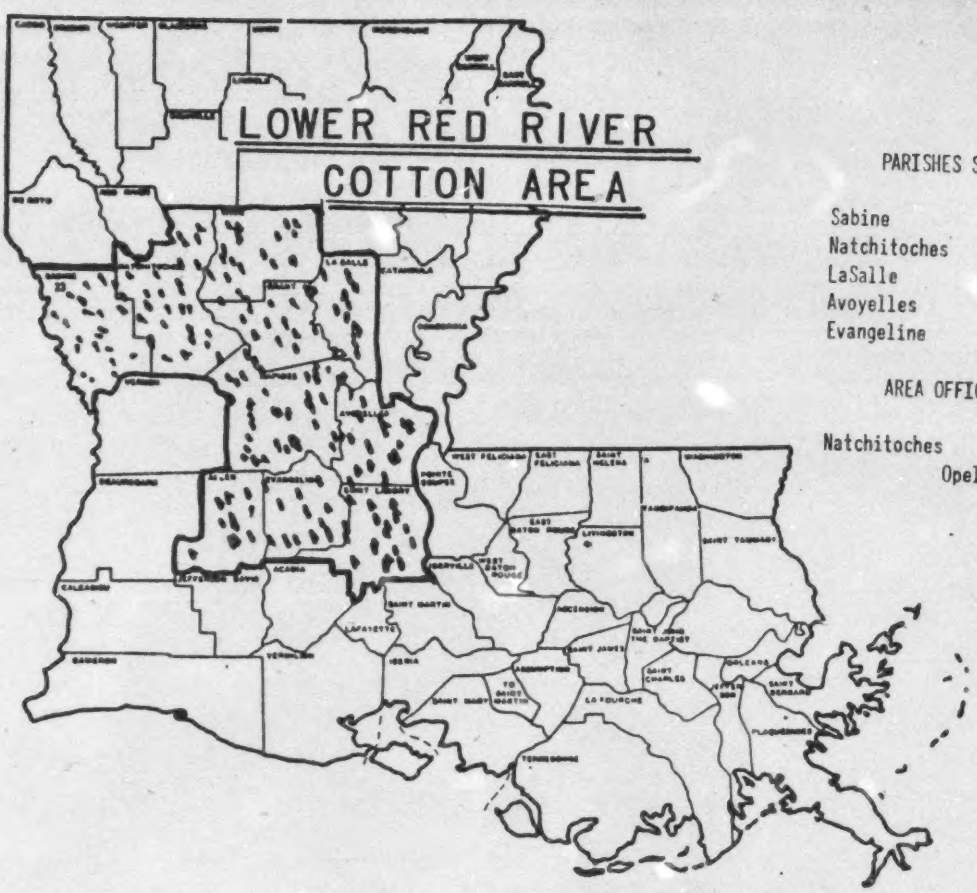
Pecan Harvest.....October 15 through December 15

Soybean Planting.....April through May

Soybean Cultivation.....May through July

Soybean Harvest.....October through November

Table xiv



PARISHES SERVED

Sabine	Winn
Natchitoches	Grant
LaSalle	Rapides
Avoyelles	Allen
Evangeline	St. Landry

AREA OFFICES

Natchitoches Alexandria
Opelousas

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....September 1 through November

Soybean Cultivation.....May 10 through July

Small Grain Harvest.....July through August

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through July 15

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

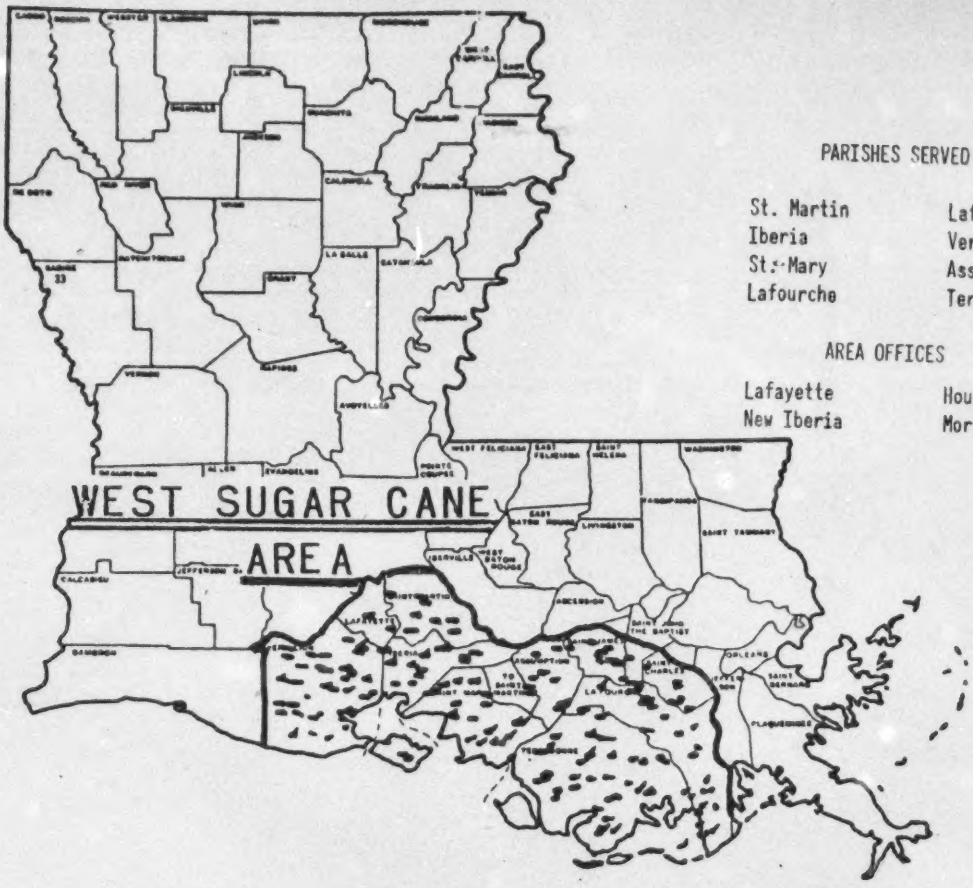
Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Pecan Harvest.....October through December

Table xv



PARISHES SERVED

St. Martin	Lafayette
Iberia	Vermillion
St. Mary	Assumption
Lafourche	Terrebonne

AREA OFFICES

Lafayette	Houma
New Iberia	Morgan City

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Pepper Planting.....April through May

Pepper Cultivation.....May through August

Pepper Harvest.....September through October

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through July 15

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....June through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Rice Planting.....April through May

Rice Cultivation.....May through July

Rice Harvest.....July through September

Table xvi

PARISHES SERVED

Pointe Coupee	West Feliciana
East Feliciana	East Baton Rouge
West Baton Rouge	Iberville
Ascension	St. James
St. Charles	St. John the Baptist

AREA OFFICES

Houma Baton Rouge

Crop Activity Timetables:

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....September through November 15

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through June

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....May through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August 15 through November 15

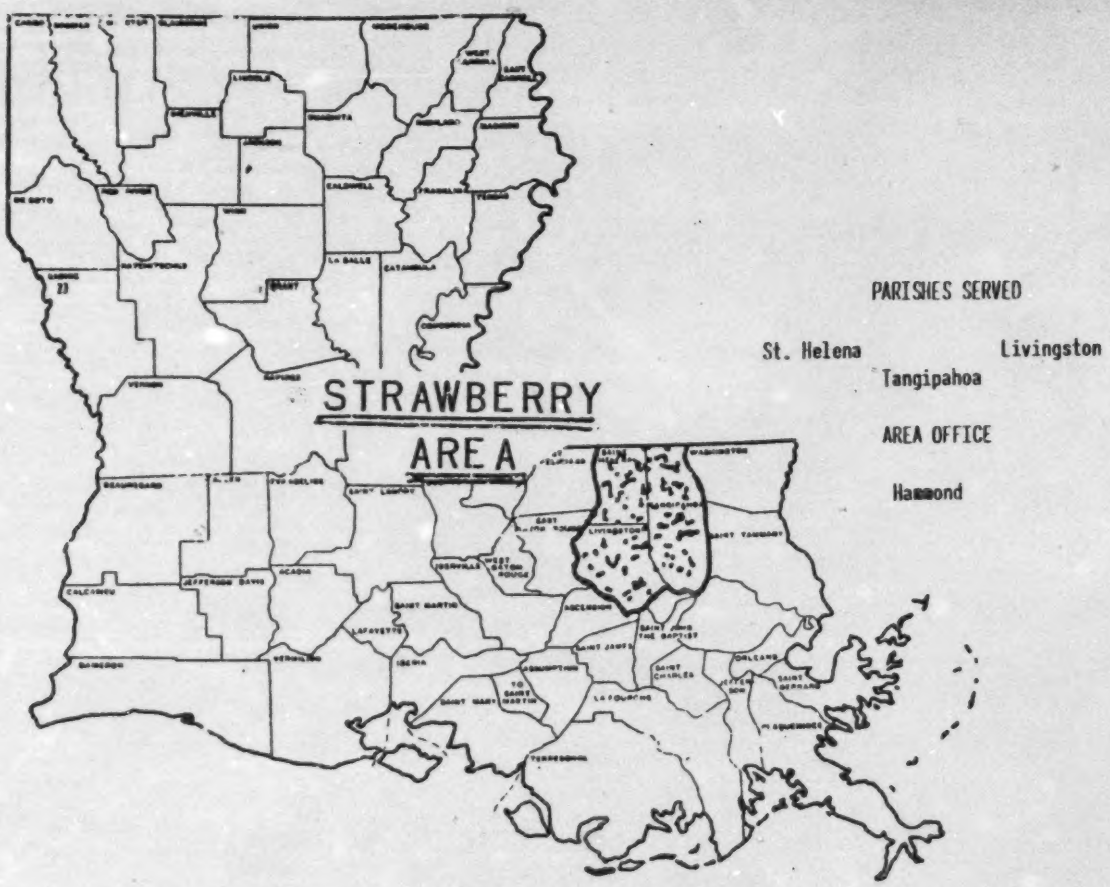
Vegetable Planting.....September 15 through November 15

Vegetable Harvest.....May through June

Irish Potao Harvest.....June

Hay Harvest.....May through October

Table xvii



Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Strawberry Planting.....November through December

Strawberry Cultivation.....January through February

Strawberry Harvest.....March 15 through May

Vegetable Planting.....Throughout the year

Vegetable Cultivation.....Throughout the year

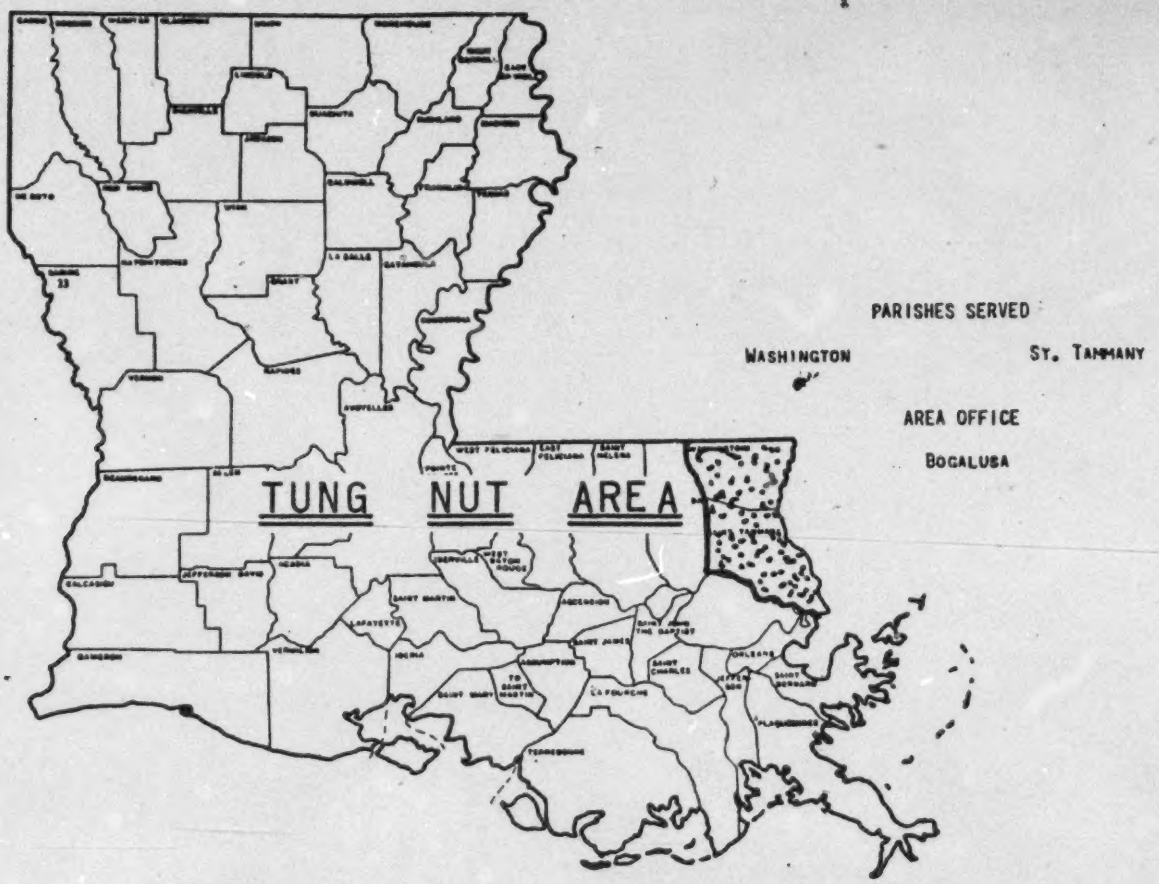
Vegetable Harvest.....Throughout the year

Hay Harvest.....May through October

Cotton Harvest.....September through October

Tung Nut Harvest.....October through February

Table xviii



Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Tung Nut Cultivation.....April through September

Tung Nut Harvest.....October 15 through March

Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

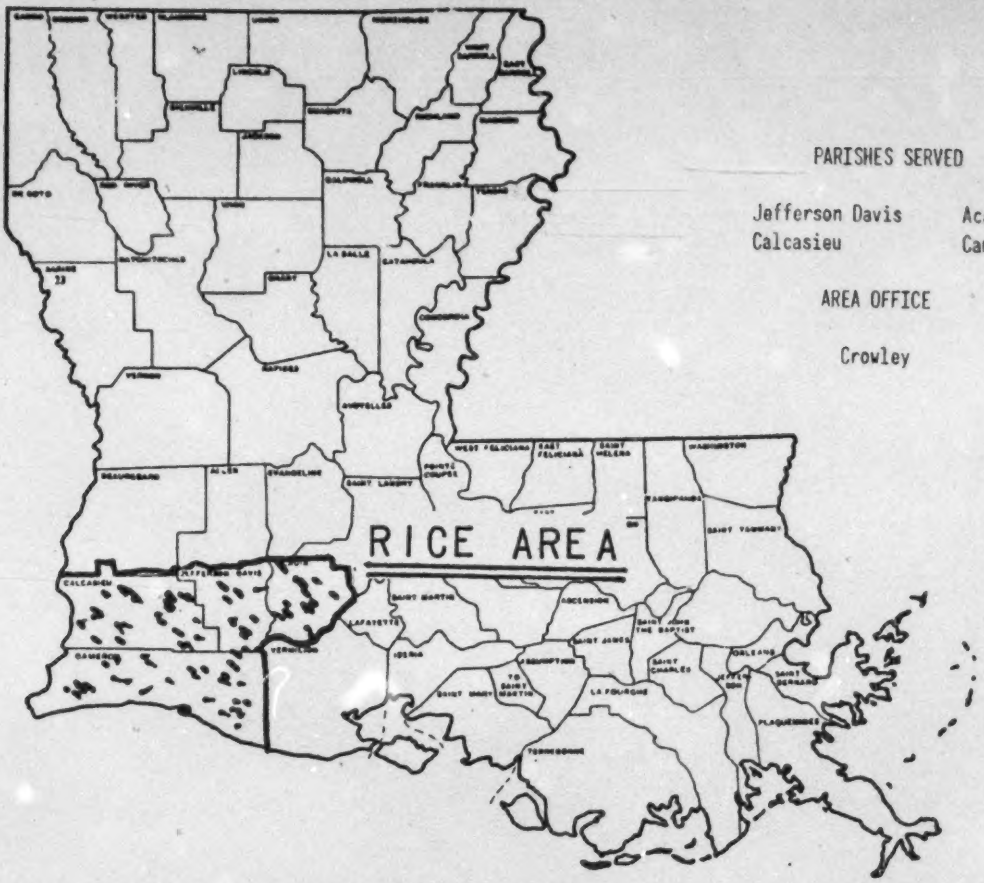
Cotton Harvest.....August through October

Hay Harvest.....July 15 through October

Corn Harvest.....October through November

Cucumber Harvest.....May through July

Table xviiv



PARISHES SERVED

Jefferson Davis
Calcasieu
Acadia
Cameron

AREA OFFICE

Crowley

Timetable of Seasonal Crop Activities:

Rice Planting.....April through May

Rice Cultivation.....May 15 through July

Rice Harvest.....July through October

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....August through September

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....May 15 through July 15

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Corn Harvest.....October

Hay Harvest.....August through October

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Bator Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 52 Volume XXVI December 26, 1973

STATE SUMMARY

Approximately 3775 seasonal agricultural workers were employed in a variety of farming jobs during the week ending 12/23/73. This is some 2425 less than reported for the week ending December 17, 1973. The reduction is due to wet soil conditions caused by rains during the week and completion or near completion of harvest activities in hay, mixed vegetables, pecans, sugar cane, cotton and soybeans.

During the week, some 2200 seasonal workers were engaged in sugar cane harvest. Harvest is complete in the Baton Rouge area and 95% complete in all other areas. It is anticipated that all cane will be harvested in the coming week.

Harvest of cotton and soybeans was delayed during the week because of rains and wet soil conditions. Some 200 seasonal workers were employed in these two activities.

Pecan harvest is almost complete. Some 475 seasonal workers were engaged in pecan harvest during the week.

Winter cabbage harvest continued in the Hammond area with some 100 seasonal workers employed in this activity. Also in the Hammond area, some 400 seasonal workers were employed in strawberry planting and bellpepper cultivation.

An additional 400 seasonal workers were employed throughout Louisiana in various agricultural and general farming activities such as pine tree planting, pasture cultivation, fence mending, etc.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Labor supply continues in surplus in all areas, and as a result growers are able to fill all demands with local labor.

Workers are still being recruited to fill job openings for equipment operators, camp cooks, leadmen, camp directors, and hand cutters in the Florida sugar cane harvest.

Workers interested in any of the above jobs should contact the nearest office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security.

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

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Bulletin #43 Volume XXVII October 22, 1974

STATE SUMMARY

Some rainfalls in the northern part of the state slowed field activities during the work week ending October 18, 1974. However, harvest of all crops continue at near normal pace. During the report period ending October 18, 1974, some 5,500 seasonal agricultural workers were employed in a variety of field activities. This is some 300 below that reported for the week ending October 11, 1974. This was due to near completion of sugar cane planting activities which only employed 300 seasonal workers as opposed to the previous week when some 1800 workers were employed. Also wet soil conditions in the northern part of the state contributed to this decline.

Sugar cane harvest employed some 1300 seasonal workers during the report period or 1000 more than reported the previous week. It is expected that employment in this activity will continue to increase in the next two wee's.

Harvest of cotton and soybeans was slowed during the week because of rains in the northern part of the state. However, some 1000 seasonal workers were employed in these two activities. It is expected that seasonal employment will increase if weather permits.

Some vegetable harvest continues in the Hammond and Shreveport areas with approximately 425 seasonal workers employed.

Harvest of pecans, rice, corn and hot peppers was also active with some 574 seasonal workers employed. Also some additional 475 seasonal workers were employed in other general farming occupations.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

All areas of the state report a surplus of agricultural workers except the Houma area. The Houma area needs 5 farm hands, sugar cane. The wage is $2.00 per hour and workers must live in commuting distance as no housing is available.

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

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Bulletin #25 Volume XXVII June 17, 1974

STATE SUMMARY

Heavy rains across the top of the state delayed field activities during the report week ending June 14, 1974. Some crop damage from too much water was reported in the Shreveport and Tallulah areas.

Employment of seasonal labor dropped from approximately 5100 during the previous week to 4375 reported for this report week. The drop was due largely to a decrease in demand for workers in snapbean harvest and sweet potato planting. Employment of seasonal workers in sugar cane cultivation remained high with some 625 workers employed. The cucumber harvest gave employment to about 475 workers. Some other activities requiring a number of workers were cotton cultivation employing approximately 400 workers, hay harvest with 350 workers, bell pepper harvest with 300 workers and general farm activities requiring some 350 workers.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Labor supply continues in surplus. The Bogalusa office reports twenty (20) individuals available for cannery work. Will accept minimum wage or prevailing rate. Transportation required from employer. The Opelousas area office reports twelve (12) individuals available for cannery work in Wisconsin.

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

LOUISIANA
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Bulletin No. 14 Volume XXVII April 2, 1974

STATE SUMMARY

Wet field conditions are prevalent throughout much of the state as additional rains added more moisture to the soil. Despite the adverse weather and field conditions employment of seasonal labor was estimated at approximately 2550 workers during the report week ending March 29, 1974. This is some 475 more than reported the previous week. The increase is due to the expanded strawberry harvest. There were 775 workers harvesting strawberries compared to 300 during the previous week. Other major labor using activities were sugar cane cultivation in which some 450 workers were employed, land preparation with 375 seasonal workers, strawberry cultivation employing some 300 workers, bell pepper planting with 100 workers and general farm activities using some 350 workers. There were approximately 200 workers engaged in the planting of rice, pine trees, pecan trees, mixed vegetables and corn.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Labor supply continues in surplus.